

EXHIBIT C



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TENTH EDITION

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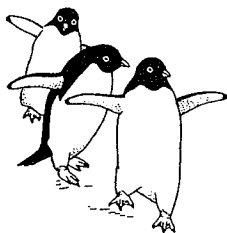
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rectly accessible (< registers in a computer) 2: of or relating to a subscription television system that uses decoders addressable by the system operator — **ad-dress-abil-i-ty** \ə-dre-sə-bi-lə-tē n
ad-dress-ee \ə-dre-'sē, ə-dre-'sē n (1810): one to whom something is addressed
ad-duce \ə-'dūs also -'dyūs v t **ad-duced**; **ad-duc-ing** [L *adducere*, lit., to lead to, fr. *ad-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] (15c): to offer as example, reason, or proof in discussion or analysis — **ad-duc-er** n
ad-duct \ə-'dakt, ə-'v t [L *adductus*, pp. of *adducere*] (ca. 1839): to draw (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body; also: to bring together (similar parts) (< the fingers) — **ad-duc-tive** \ə-'dakt-iv\ adj
ad-duct \ə-'dakt n [G *Addukt*, fr. L *adductus*] (1941): a chemical addition product
ad-duc-tion \ə-'dæk-shən, ə-'n (14c) 1: the action of adducting: the state of being adducted 2: the act or action of adducting
ad-duc-tor \ə-'dæk-tər n [NL, fr. L, one that draws to, fr. *adductus*] (1615) 1: a muscle that draws a part toward the median line of the body or toward the axis of an extremity 2: a muscle that closes the valves of a bivalve mollusk
add up v i (1850) 1 a: to come to the expected total (the bill doesn't add up) b: to form an intelligible pattern: make sense (her story just doesn't add up) 2 a: AMOUNT 1b — used with to (the play adds up to a lot of laughs) b: to amount to a lot (just a little each time, but it all adds up) ~ vt: to form an opinion of (added him up at a glance)
-ade n suffix [ME, fr. MF, fr. OProv -ada, fr. LL -ata, fr. L, fem. of -atus -ate] 1: act: action (blockade) 2: product; esp: sweet drink (limeade)
Adélie penguin \ə-'dā-lē-\ n [Adélie Coast, Antarctica] (1907): a small antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) — called also Adélie
-adelphous adj comb form [prob. fr. NL *-adelphus*, fr. Gk *adelphos* brother, fr. *ha-* + *a-* together (akin to *homos* same) + *del-* phys womb — more at SAME, DOLPHIN] : having (such or so many) stamens fascicles (monadelphous)
aden- or **-adeno-** comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *aden-*, *adēn*; akin to L *inguen* groin] : gland (adenine): adenoid (adenovirus)
ad-e-nine \ə-'d-n-ēn n [ISV, fr. its presence in glandular tissue] (1885): a purine base C₅H₅N₅ that codes hereditary information in the genetic code in DNA and RNA — compare CYTOSINE, GUANINE, THYMINE, URACIL
ad-e-ni-tis \ə-'d-n-'t-s n [NL] (ca. 1848): inflammation of a gland; esp: LYMPHADENITIS
ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma \ə-'d-n-(j)ō-kār-s'n-'ō-mə n [NL] (ca. 1889): a malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium — **ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma-tous** \-mə-təs\ adj
ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-sis \-hī-'pā-fə-səs n; pl -y-ses \-fə-sēz\ [NL] (1935): the anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland — **ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-se-al** \-(j)hī-'pā-fə-sē-\ or **ad-e-no-hy-po-phys-i-al** \-hī-'pā-fī-zē-\ adj
ad-e-noid \ə-'d-n-'ōid, 'ad-'nōid n [Gk *adenoidēs* glandular, fr. *adēn*] (ca. 1890): an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in pl.
adenoid adj (ca. 1947) 1: of or relating to the adenoids 2: relating to, affected with, or associated with abnormally enlarged adenoids (a severe ~ condition) (< facies)
ad-e-noi-dal \ə-'d-n-'ōi-dəl adj (1919): exhibiting the characteristics (as snoring, mouth breathing, and voice nasality) of one affected with abnormally enlarged adenoids: ADENOID (an ~ tenor) — not usu. technically
o-ma \ə-'d-n-'ō-mə n, pl -mas also -ma-ta \-mə-tə\ [NL *adenoma*] (1870): a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of ular origin — **ad-e-no-ma-tous** \-mə-təs\ adj
ad-sine \ə-'de-nō-'sēn, -sən n [ISV, blend of *adenine* and *ribose*] 909): a nucleoside C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₄ that is a constituent of RNA ng adenine and ribose on hydrolysis
sine diphosphate n (1938): ADP
sine mo-no-phos-phate \-mā-nō-'fās-fāt, -mō-\ n (1950): AMP
sine 3',5'-monophosphate \-thrē-'fiv-\ n (1970): CYCLIC AMP
sine tri-phos-phatase \-trī-'fās-fā-tās, -tāz\ n (1943): ATPASE
sine tri-phos-phate \-trī-'fās-fāt\ n (1938): ATP
to-vi-rus \ə-'d-n-'ō-'vī-rəs n (1956): any of a group of DNA- uining viruses orig. identified in human adenoid tissue, causing ratory diseases (as catarrh), and including some capable of induc- alignant tumors in experimental animals — **ad-e-no-vi-ral** \-rəl\

yl-ate cy-clase \ə-'de-nī-'t-sī-'klās, -āt-, -klāz; ə-'d-n-'i-lāt-, t-\ n (1968): an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic P from ATP
nyl cyclase \ə-'d-n-'il-\ n [adenine + -yl] (1968): ADENYLATE ASE
nylic acid \ə-'d-n-'i-līk-\ n (1894): AMP
pt \ə-'dept, ə-'dept, ə-'v n [NL *adeptus* alchemist who has attained the knowledge of how to change base metals into gold, fr. L, pp. of *adipisci* to attain, fr. *ad-* + *apisci* to reach — more at APT] (1709): a highly skilled or well-trained individual: EXPERT (an ~ at chess)
adept \ə-'dept also 'a-dept\ adj (ca. 1691): thoroughly proficient: EXPERT **syn** see PROFICIENT — **adept-ly** \ə-'dep-(t)lē, ə-\ adv — **adept-ness** \ə-'dept(t)-nəs\ n
ad-e-qua-cy \ə-'di-kwə-sē\ n, pl -cies (1808): the quality or state of being adequate
ad-e-quate \ə-'kwət\ adj [L *adaequatus*, pp. of *adaequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at EQUABLE] (ca. 1617) 1: sufficient for a specific requirement (< taxation of goods); also: barely sufficient or satisfactory (her first performance was merely ~) 2: lawfully and reasonably sufficient **syn** see SUFFICIENT — **ade-quate-ly** adv — **ad-e-quate-ness** n
ad-eun-dem \ə-'dē-'ən-dəm\ or **ad eundem gra-dum** \ə-'grā-dəm\ adv or adj [NL *ad eundem gradum*] (1711): to, in, or of the same rank —



Adélie penguin

used esp. of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose actual work was done elsewhere
à deux \(\jā-'dō(r), (\jā-'dō\ adj [F] (1886): involving two people esp. in private (a cozy evening à deux)
à deux adv (1927): privately or intimately with only two present (< dined à deux)
ad-her-e \ə-'hīr, ə-'v vb **ad-hered**; **ad-her-ing** [MF or L; MF *adhérer*, fr. L *adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* to stick] v i (1536) 1: to give support or maintain loyalty 2 obs: ACCORD 3 3: to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or fusing 4: to bind oneself to obser- vance ~ vt: to cause to stick fast **syn** see STICK
ad-her-ence \ə-'hīr-ən(t)s\ n (1531) 1: the act, action, or quality of adhering 2: steady or faithful attachment: FIDELITY
ad-her-ent \ə-'hīr-ənt, ə-'v adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *adhérent*, fr. L *adhaerens*, prp. of *adhaerere*] (15c) 1: able or tending to adhere 2: connected or associated with esp. by contract 3: ADNATE — **ad-her-ent-ly** adv
adherent n (15c): one that adheres: as a: a follower of a leader, party, or profession b: a believer in or advocate esp. of a particular idea or church **syn** see FOLLOWER
ad-he-sion \ə-'hē-zhən, ə-'v n [F or L; F *adhésion*, fr. L *adhaesion*, *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere*] (1624) 1: steady or firm attachment: ADHER- ENCE 2: the action or state of adhering 3: the abnormal union of separate tissue surfaces by new fibrous tissue resulting from an inflam- matory process; also: the newly formed uniting tissue 4: agreement to join (< of all nations to a copyright convention) 5: the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact — **ad-he- sion-al** \ə-'hēzh-nəl, -'hē-zhə-nəl\ adj
ad-he-sive \ə-'hē-siv, -zīv\ adj (1670) 1: tending to remain in associa- tion or memory 2: tending to adhere or cause adherence 3: pre- pared for adhering — **ad-he-sive-ly** adv — **ad-he-sive-ness** n
adhesive n (1912) 1: an adhesive substance (as glue or cement) 2 : a postage stamp with a gummed back
adhesive binding n (1955): PERFECT BINDING — **ad-he-sive-bound** \-bəund\ adj
adhesive tape n (1928): tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture; esp: one used for covering wounds
ad hoc \ə-'hāk, -'hök; 'ad-'hök\ adv [L, for this] (1659): for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider applica- tion
ad hoc adj (1879) 1 a: concerned with a particular end or purpose (an ad hoc investigating committee) b: formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs (ad hoc solutions) 2: fashioned from whatever is immediately available: IMPROVISED (large ad hoc parades and demonstrations — Nat Hentoff)
ad ho-mi-nem \('ad-'hā-mə-nem, -nəm\ adj [NL, lit., to the person] (1598) 1: appealing to feelings or prejudices rather than intellect 2 : marked by an attack on an opponent's character rather than by an answer to the contentions made
ad hominem adv (1962): in an ad hominem manner (was arguing ad hominem)
adi-a-bat-ic \ə-'dē-ə-'ba-tik, -ā-'dī-ə-\ adj [Gk *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *a-* + *diabatos* passable, fr. *diabainein* to go across, fr. *diā-* + *bainein* to go — more at COME] (1870): occurring without loss or gain of heat (< expansion of a body of air) — **adi-a-bat-i-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ adv
adieu \ə-'diū, ə-, -'dyū\ n, pl **adieux** or **adieux** \ə-'düz, -'dyüz\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *Deus* God, fr. L *Deus* — more at DEITY] (14c) : FAREWELL — often used interjectionally
ad-in-fi-ni-tum \ə-'d-in-fə-'nī-təm also 'ād-\ adv or adj [L] (1610) : without end or limit
ad-in-ter-im \ə-'d-in-tə-'rām, -rīm also 'ād-\ adv [L] (1787): for the intervening time: TEMPORARILY
ad interim adj (1818): made or serving ad interim
adi-ōs \ə-'dē-'ōs, ə-'v interj [Sp *adiós*, fr. a (fr. L *ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. L *Deus*] (1837) — used to express farewell
adip- or **-adipo-** comb form [L *adip-*, *adeps*, prob. fr. Gk *aleipha* fat, oil, fr. *aleiphein* to rub with oil — more at ALIPHATIC]: fat (adipocyte)
adip-ic acid \ə-'di-pik-\ n [ISV] (1877): a white crystalline dicarbox- ylic acid C₆H₁₀O₄ formed by oxidation of various fats and also made synthetically for use esp. in the manufacture of nylon
ad-i-po-cyte \ə-'di-pō-'sīt\ n (1959): FAT CELL
ad-i-pose \ə-'dā-pōs\ adj [NL *adiposus*, fr. L *adip-*, *adeps*] (1743): of or relating to animal fat; broadly: FAT — **ad-i-pos-i-ty** \ə-'dā-'pā-sə- tē\ n
adipose tissue n (1854): connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat
ad-it \ə-'dət\ n [L *aditus* approach, fr. *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] (1602): a nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine
ad-ja-cen-cy \ə-'jā-s'n(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (1646) 1: something that is adjacent 2: the quality or state of being adjacent: CONTIGUITY
ad-ja-cent \ə-'jā-s'nt\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *adjacent-*, *adja- cens*, prp. of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to L *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (15c) 1 a: not distant: NEARBY (the city and ~ suburbs) b: having a common endpoint or border (< lots) (< sides of a triangle) c: immediately preceding or following 2 of two angles: having the vertex and one side in common — **ad-ja-cent- ly** adv
syn ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, JUXTAPOSED mean being in close proximity. ADJACENT may or may not imply contact but always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between (a house with an adjacent garage). ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touch- ing at some point or line (had adjoining rooms at the hotel). CONTIGU- ous implies having contact on all or most of one side (offices in all 48 contiguous states). JUXTAPOSED means placed side by side esp. so as to permit comparison and contrast (a skyscraper juxtaposed to a church).
ad-jec-ti-val \ə-'jik-'ti-vəl\ adj (1797) 1: ADJECTIVE 2: characterized by use of adjectives — **ad-jec-ti-val-ly** \-və-lē\ adv
ad-jec-tive \ə-'jik-tiv also 'a-jā-tiv\ adj [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF *adjectif*, fr. LL *adjectivus*, fr. L *adjectus*, pp. of *adjacere* to throw to, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (14c) 1: of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) 2: not standing by itself: DEPENDENT

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: LAMENTABLE 2
-plor-able-ness n

ig [MF or L; MF 367] 1 a: to feel
sider unfortunate
n — **de-plor-ing**.

ress grief or sorrow
or impairment of
ly values). LAMENT
sorrow (lamenting
sorrow, disap-
ries, BEWAIL com-
ousness (fans be-
of the language).
F despoiler, fr. des-
1 a: to extend (a
rmation or appro-
esp. strategically
-a-bol\ adj — **de-**

ise to become par-
ove polarization of
on \(\d\de-p\o-l\ar-

move the political
foreign aid) — **de-**

vi (ca. 1909): to
ids (as monomers)
unds — **de-po-ly-**
m\ar\ra\ n
deponere, fr. L, to
N] (15c): testify
ens, fr. L, prp. of
vice forms but with
k)
ho gives evidence
pp. of *depopulari*,
AGE 2: to reduce
l\ar-p\ar-p\ar-sh\on\

. deportare to carry
598] 1: to behave
2 [L deportare] a
y legal deportation

1: punishable by
(~ aliens)
595] 1: an act or
country of an alien

who has been de-

1): the manner in
ARING
g from office
[E, fr. MF *deposer*,
down] vi (14c) 1
2: to put down
to testify to under
ear witness
-p\az-t\ad\; **de-pos-**
-onere] vi (1624) 1
to put in a bank 2
~ vi: to become

ed 2: something
a bank b: money
of deposit: DEPOSIT
idulation; esp: mat-
accumulation (as of

1): a person to

an act of removing
before a court b
under oath 3
posited: DEPOSIT —

(1656) 1: DEPOSIT
p. for safekeeping
ated to receive U.S.

res 'de-\ n [F *dépôt*,
s] (1795) 1 a: a
RE CACHE 2 a: a
ce for the reception
ding for railroad or

E, fr. MF *depraver*,
s] (14c) 1 ar-
CORRUPT; esp: to
n \(\d\de-pr\ar-v\ar-sh\on\

ruption or evil; esp
l\le\ adv — **de-pra-**

de-prav-ity \(\d\de-pr\ar-v\ar-t\ē\ also -\pr\ar-\ n, pl -ties (1641) 1: the quality
or state of being depraved 2: a corrupt act or practice

depre-cate \(\d\de-pri-\k\at\ vt -cat-ed; -cat-ing [L *deprecatus*, pp. of
deprecari to avert by prayer, fr. *de-* + *precari* to pray — more at PRAY] (1628) 1 a *archaic*: to pray against (as an evil) b: to seek to avert
(~ the wrath... of the Roman people — Tobias Smollett) 2: to
express disapproval of 3 a: PLAY DOWN: make little of (speaks five
languages... but ~s this facility — Time) b: BELITTLE, DISPARAGE
(the most reluctantly admired and least easily deprecated of... novel-
ists — New Yorker) — **de-pre-cat-ing-ly** \(\k\at-ing-l\ē\ adv — **de-pre-**
ca-tion \(\d\de-pri-\k\at-sh\on\ n

de-pre-ca-to-ry \(\d\de-pri-\k\at\ō-r\ē-, -tōr-, 'de-pr\ar-\k\at\ō-r\ē\ adj (1586) 1
: seeking to avert disapproval: APOLOGETIC 2: serving to deprecate
: DISAPPROVING — **de-pre-ca-to-ri-ly** \(\d\de-pri-\k\at\ō-r\ē-l\ē-, -tōr-l\ē\ adv
de-pre-ci-ate \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\at\ vt -at-ed; -at-ing [LL *depretiatus*, pp. of
depretiare, fr. L *de-* + *pretium* price — more at PRICE] vi (15c) 1: to
lower in estimation or esteem 2: to lower the price or estimated value
of ~ vi: to fall in value *syn* see DECRY — **de-pre-ci-a-ble** \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\a-b\al\ adj
~ **de-pre-ci-a-tion** \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\at-sh\on\ n — **de-pre-ci-a-tive** \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\at-sh\ē-\at-tiv\ adj
~ **de-pre-ci-a-tor** \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\at-tōr\ n — **de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** \(\d\de-pr\ē-sh\ē-\at-tōr-l\ē-, -tōr-l\ē\ adj

de-pre-date \(\d\de-pr\ē-\d\at\ vt -dat-ed; -dat-ing [LL *depraedatus*, pp. of
depraedari, fr. L *de-* + *praedari* to plunder — more at PREY] vt (1626)
: to lay waste: PLUNDER, RAVAGE ~ vi: to engage in plunder — **de-pre-**
da-tion \(\d\de-pr\ē-\d\at-sh\on\ n — **de-pre-da-tor** \(\d\de-pr\ē-\d\at-tōr\, di-\pre-d\at\ n — **de-pre-da-to-ry** \(\d\de-pr\ē-\d\at-tōr-l\ē-, -tōr-l\ē\ adj

de-press \(\d\de-'pres-, d\ē-\ vt [ME, fr. MF *depresser*, fr. L *depressus*, pp. of
deprimere to press down, fr. *de-* + *primere* to press — more at PRESS] (14c) 1 obs: REPRESS, SUBJUGATE 2 a: to press down (~ a type-
writer key) b: to cause to sink to a lower position 3: to lessen the
activity or strength of 4: SADDEN, DISCOURAGE 5: to decrease the
market value or marketability of — **de-press-ible** \(\d\de-'pres-s\ē-\a-b\al\ adj
de-pres-sant \(\d\de-'pres-s\ant, d\ē-\ n (1876): one that depresses; *specif*
: an agent that reduces a bodily functional activity or an instinctive
desire (as appetite) — **depressant** adj

de-pressed adj (1621) 1: low in spirits: SAD; esp: affected by psych-
ological depression 2 a: vertically flattened (a ~ cactus) b
: having the central part lower than the margin c: lying flat or pros-
trate d: dorsoventrally flattened 3: suffering from economic de-
pression; esp: UNDERPRIVILEGED 4: being below the standard
de-press-ing adj (1789): that depresses; esp: causing emotional de-
pression (a ~ story) — **de-press-ing-ly** \(\d\de-'pres-s\ing-l\ē\ adv
de-pres-sion \(\d\de-'pres-sh\on, d\ē-\ n (14c) 1 a: the angular distance of
a celestial object below the horizon b: the size of an angle of depres-
sion 2: an act of depressing or a state of being depressed: as a: a
pressing down: LOWERING b (1): a state of feeling sad: DEJECTION
(2): a psychoneurotic or psychotic disorder marked esp. by sadness,
inactivity, difficulty in thinking and concentration, a significant in-
crease or decrease in appetite and time spent sleeping, feelings of dejection
and hopelessness, and sometimes suicidal tendencies c (1): a
reduction in activity, amount, quality, or force (2): a lowering of
vitality or functional activity 3: a depressed place or part: HOLLOW
4: LOW 1b 5: a period of low general economic activity marked esp.
by rising levels of unemployment

Depression glass n [Great Depression of 1929 to ca. 1939] (1971)
: tinted glassware machine-produced during the 1930s

de-pres-sive \(\d\de-'pre-siv, d\ē-\ adj (1620) 1: tending to depress 2
: of, relating to, marked by, or affected by psychological depression —
de-pres-sive-ly adv

depressive n (1937): one who is affected with or prone to psychologi-
cal depression
de-pres-sor \(\d\de-'pre-s\ar, d\ē-\ n [LL, fr. L *deprimere*] (1611): one that
depresses: as a: a muscle that draws down a part — compare LEVA-
TOR b: a device for pressing down or aside c: a nerve or nerve fiber
that decreases the activity or the tone of the organ or part it innervates
de-pres-sur-ize \(\d\de-'pre-sh\ē-\r\iz\ vt (1944): to release pressure from
de-pres-sur-iza-tion \(\d\de-'pre-sh\ē-\r\iz-\at-sh\on\ n
de-priv-a-tion \(\d\de-pr\ē-\v\ar-sh\on also d\ē-pr\ē-\at-sh\on\ n (15c) 1: the state of
being deprived: PRIVATION; esp: removal from an office, dignity, or
benefice 2: an act or instance of depriving: LOSS
de-priv-e \(\d\de-'priv\ vt -priv-ed; -priv-ing [ME *depriven*, fr. ML
deprivare, fr. L *de-* + *privare* to deprive — more at PRIVATE] (14c) 1
obs: REMOVE 2: to take something away from (deprived him of his
professorship — J. M. Phalen) 3: to remove from office 4: to with-
hold something from (deprived a citizen of her rights)

de-priv-ed adj (ca. 1522): marked by deprivation esp. of the necessities
of life or of healthful environmental influences (culturally ~ children)
de-pro-gram \(\d\de-'pr\ō-\gram, -gram\ vt (1973): to dissuade from
convictions usu. of a religious nature often by coercive means — **de-**
pro-gram-mer \(\d\de-'m\ar\ n

depth \(\d\depth\ n, pl depths 'depθ(t)s\ [ME, prob. fr. *dep* deep] (14c) 1 a (1): a deep place in a body of water (2): a part that is
far from the outside or surface (the ~s of the woods) (3): ABYSS 2 b
(1): a profound or intense state (as of thought or feeling) (the ~s of
misery); also: a reprehensibly low condition (hadn't realized that
standards had fallen to such ~s) (2): the middle of a time (as winter)
(3): the worst part 2 a: the perpendicular measurement downward
from a surface b: the direct linear measurement from front to back
3: the quality of being deep 4: the degree of intensity (~ of a color);
also: the quality of being profound (as in insight) or full (as of knowl-
edge) 5: the quality or state of being complete or thorough (a study
will be made in ~) — **depth-less** \(\d\depth-l\as\ adj
depth charge n (1917): an antisubmarine weapon that consists essen-
tially of a drum filled with explosives which is dropped near a target
and descends to a predetermined depth where it explodes — called also
depth bomb

depth of field (1911): the range of distances of the object in front of
an image-forming device (as a camera lens) measured along the axis of
the device throughout which the image has acceptable sharpness
depth perception n (ca. 1911): the ability to judge the distance of
objects and the spatial relationship of objects at different distances

depth psychology n (1924): PSYCHOANALYSIS; also: psychology con-
cerned esp. with the unconscious mind

de-pu-tation \(\d\de-py\at\ā-sh\on\ n (14c) 1: the act of appointing a
deputy 2: a group of people appointed to represent others

de-pute \(\d\de-'pyūt\ vt **de-put-ed; de-put-ing** [ME, to appoint, fr. MF
deputer, fr. LL *deputare* to assign, fr. L, to consider (as), fr. *de-* +
putare to consider — more at PAVE] (14c): DELEGATE

de-pu-tize \(\d\de-py\at\ā-t\iz\ vt -tiz-ed; -tiz-ing vt (ca. 1736): to appoint
as deputy ~ vi: to act as deputy — **de-pu-ti-za-tion** \(\d\de-py\at\ā-t\iz-\at-sh\on\ n

de-pu-ty \(\d\de-py\at\ā-t\ē\ n, pl -ties [ME, fr. MF *deputé*, pp. of *deputer*] (15c) 1 a: a person appointed as a substitute with power to act b
: a second in command or assistant who usu. takes charge when his or
her superior is absent 2: a member of the lower house of some legis-
lative assemblies

de-rac-i-nate \(\d\de-'ra-s\ē-\at\ vt -nat-ed; -nat-ing [MF *desraciner*, fr.
des- + *racine* root, fr. LL *radicina*, fr. L *radix*, *radix* — more at
ROOT] (1599): UPROOT — **de-rac-i-na-tion** \(\d\de-'ra-s\ē-\at-sh\on\ n

de-rail \(\d\de-'r\ā-\ vt **de-rail-ed; de-rail-ing** [F *dérailer* to throw off the track, fr. *dé-* +
rail, fr. E] vt (1850) 1: to cause to run off the rails 2: to obstruct
the progress of: FRUSTRATE ~ vi: to leave the rails — **de-rail-ment**
\(\d\de-'m\ent\ n

de-rail-leur \(\d\de-'r\ā-l\er\ n [F *dérailleur*, fr. *dérailer*] (1930): a mecha-
nism for shifting gears on a bicycle that operates by moving the chain
from one set of exposed gears to another

de-range \(\d\de-'r\ānj\ vt **de-ranged; de-rang-ing** [F *déranger*, fr. OF
desrengier, fr. *des-* + *reng* line, row — more at RANK] (1776) 1: to
disturb the operation or functions of 2: DISARRANGE (hatless, with tie
deranged — G. W. Stonier) 3: to make insane — **de-range-ment**
\(\d\de-'m\ent\ n

de-rate \(\d\de-'r\at\ vt (1947): to lower the rated capability of (as elec-
trical or mechanical apparatus) because of deterioration or inadequacy

der-by \(\d\de-'b\ē-, esp Brit 'd\ar-\ n, pl derbies [Edward Stanley †1834,
12th earl of Derby] (1844) 1: any of several horse races held annually
and usu. restricted to three-year-olds 2: a race or contest open to all
comers or to a specified category of contestants (bicycle ~) 3: a
man's stiff felt hat with dome-shaped crown and narrow brim

de-re-al-ization \(\d\de-'r\ē-\at\ā-sh\on, -r\ē-\at\ n (1942): a feeling of
altered reality that occurs often in schizophrenia and in some drug
reactions

de-reg-u-la-tion \(\d\de-'r\ē-gy\at\ā-sh\on\ n (1963): the act or process of
removing restrictions and regulations — **de-reg-u-late** \(\d\de-'r\ē-gy\at-\at-v\ vt

der-el-ict \(\d\de-'r\ē-\ikt\ adj [L *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere* to aban-
don, fr. *de-* + *relinquere* to leave — more at RELINQUISH] (1649) 1
: abandoned esp. by the owner or occupant: RUN-DOWN 2: lacking a
sense of duty: NEGLIGENT

derelict n (1670) 1 a: something voluntarily abandoned; *specif*: a
ship abandoned on the high seas b: a tract of land left dry by reced-
ing water 2: a destitute homeless social misfit: VAGRANT, BUM

der-e-lic-tion \(\d\de-'r\ē-\ik-sh\on\ n (1597) 1 a: an intentional aban-
donment b: the state of being abandoned 2: a recession of water
leaving permanently dry land 3 a: intentional or conscious neglect
: DELINQUENCY (~ of duty) b: FAULT, SHORTCOMING

de-re-press \(\d\de-'r\ē-'pres\ vt (1962): to activate (a gene or enzyme) by
releasing from a blocked state — **de-re-press-ion** \(\d\de-'r\ē-'pres-sh\on\ n

de-ride \(\d\de-'r\id, d\ē-\ vt **de-rid-ed; de-rid-ing** [L *deridēre*, fr. *de-* +
ridere to laugh] (1530) 1: to laugh at contemptuously 2: to subject
to usu. bitter or contemptuous ridicule *syn* see RIDICULE — **de-rid-er**
n — **de-rid-ing-ly** \(\d\de-'r\id-ing-l\ē\ adv

de-ri-gueur \(\d\de-'r\ē-'g\er\ adj [F] (1833): prescribed or required by
fashion, etiquette, or custom: PROPER

de-ri-sion \(\d\de-'r\i-zh\on\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *derision*, *derisio*, fr. L
deridēre] (14c) 1 a: the use of ridicule or scorn to show contempt b
: a state of being derided 2: an object of ridicule or scorn

de-ri-sive \(\d\de-'r\i-siv, -ziv; -r\i-ziv, -r\i-siv\ adj (ca. 1662): expressing or
causing derision — **de-ri-sive-ly** adv — **de-ri-sive-ness** n

de-ri-so-ry \(\d\de-'r\i-s\ar-ē-, -z\ar-\ adj (1618) 1: expressing derision: DERI-
SIVE 2: worthy of derision; esp: laughably small (a ~ sum)

de-riv-a-ble \(\d\de-'r\i-v\ē-\a-b\al\ adj (1653): capable of being derived
de-ri-vate \(\d\de-'r\i-v\at\ n (1660): DERIVATIVE

de-ri-v-a-tion \(\d\de-'r\i-v\at-sh\on\ n (15c) 1 a (1): the formation of a
word from another word or base (as by the addition of a usu. nonin-
flectional affix) (2): an act of ascertaining or stating the derivation of
a word (3): ETYMOLOGY 1 b: the relation of a word to its base 2 a
: SOURCE, ORIGIN b: DESCENT, ORIGIN 3: something derived
: DERIVATIVE 4: an act or process of deriving 5: a sequence of state-
ments (as in logic or mathematics) showing that a result is a necessary
consequence of previously accepted statements — **de-ri-v-a-tion-al**
\(\d\de-'r\i-v\at-sh\on-l\ē\ adj

de-ri-v-a-tive \(\d\de-'r\i-v\at-tiv\ n (15c) 1: a word formed by derivation
2: something derived 3: the limit of the ratio of the change in a
function to the corresponding change in its independent variable as the
latter change approaches zero 4 a: a chemical substance related
structurally to another substance and theoretically derivable from it b
: a substance that can be made from another substance

derivative adj (ca. 1530) 1: formed by derivation 2: made up of or
marked by derived elements 3: lacking originality: BANAL — **de-riv-**
a-tive-ly adv — **de-riv-a-tive-ness** n

de-ri-v-a-ti-za-tion \(\d\de-'r\i-v\at\ā-t\ā-sh\on\ n (1967): the conversion of a
chemical compound into a derivative (as for identification) — **de-riv-a-**
tize \(\d\de-'r\i-v\at\ā-t\iz\ vt

de-rive \(\d\de-'riv, d\ē-\ vt **de-rived; de-riv-ing** [ME, fr. MF *deriver*, fr. L
derivare, lit., to draw off (water), fr. *de-* + *rivus* stream — more at RUN] (14c) 1 a: to take, receive, or obtain esp. from a specified source
b: to obtain (a chemical substance) actually or theoretically from a
parent substance 2: INFER, DEDUCE 3 *archaic*: BRING 4: to trace

\(\d\de-\) abut \(\d\de-\) kitten, F table \(\d\de-\) further \(\d\de-\) ash \(\d\de-\) ace \(\d\de-\) mop, mar

\(\d\de-\) out \(\d\de-\) chin \(\d\de-\) bet \(\d\de-\) easy \(\d\de-\) go \(\d\de-\) hit \(\d\de-\) ice \(\d\de-\) job

\(\d\de-\) sing \(\d\de-\) go \(\d\de-\) law \(\d\de-\) boy \(\d\de-\) thin \(\d\de-\) the \(\d\de-\) loot \(\d\de-\) foot

\(\d\de-\) yet \(\d\de-\) vision \(\d\de-\) k, g, n, æ, œ, u, ē, \(\d\de-\) see Guide to Pronunciation

r-talk
r-talk-a-tive
r-tax
r-tax-a-tion
r-thin
r-think
r-tight-en
r-tip
r-tired
r-train
r-treat
r-treat-ment
r-use
r-uti-li-za-tion
r-uti-lize
r-vio-lent
r-viv-id
r-wa-ter
r-wea-ry
r-wind
r-with-hold
r-zeal-ous
r-zeal-ous-ness

ho achieves success
at an early age —
ment\ n
han is necessary 2
g — over-ac-tion
ormally active —

ist with
ver + age] (15c) 1
ne's position, func-

SURPLUS, EXCESS
pattern used ~ 2
: in view of all the
ss) b: as a whole
yone or everything
31 miles to the gal-

se protective trou-
rong material usu.
oose-fitting protec-

ding everything 2

ning an arch over-
2 of a swimming
and stretched for-

by awe
OUTWEIGH 2: to

than an equivalent
-borne -börn,
to bring down by
niner over b: to

whelm: OVERPOW-
shly and haughtily
adv
16) 1: to bid in
capacity of a hand
ceding one ~ vi
than the value of

the upper anterior
f the jaws
d or belted blouse

he prime of bloom

in girth: PORTLY
TOUS
over the side of a
husiasm 3: into

ations for (as an
: to issue reserva-

an immediate rise
any price rises

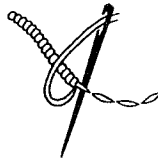
(1601): to build
es or commercial

ssive burden on
verlying a deposit

r (1745): to buy
ases beyond one's

han (the previous
opponent's bid in
over-call \ 'o-vər-

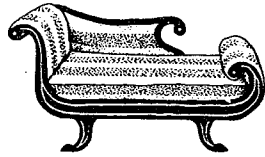
over-cap-a-ci-ty \ 'o-vər-kə-'pə-sə-tē, -'pas-tē\ *n* (1928): excessive capacity for production or services in relation to demand
over-cap-i-tal-ize \ 'o-kə-pə-'tɪ-'līz, -'kəp-'tɪ-'lī\ *vt* (1890) 1: to put a nominal value on the capital of (a corporation) higher than actual cost or fair market value 2: to capitalize beyond what the business or the profit-making prospects warrant — **over-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion** \ 'o-kə-pə-'tɪ-'zə-'zā-shən, -'kəp-'tɪ-'lī\ *n*
over-cast \ 'o-vər-'kast, -'kast-ɪŋ\ (14c) 1 \ 'o-vər-'kast, -'o-vər-'\ : DARKEN, OVERSHADOW 2 \ 'o-vər-'\ : to sew (raw edges of a seam) with long slanting widely spaced stitches to prevent raveling
over-cast \ 'o-vər-'kast, -'o-vər-'\ *adj* (1536): clouded over (an ~ day)
over-cast \ 'o-vər-'kast\ *n* (1686): COVERING; esp: a covering of clouds over the sky
over-cast-ing \ 'o-vər-'kast-ɪŋ\ *n* (1885): the act of stitching raw edges of fabric to prevent raveling; also: the stitching so done
overcast stitch *n* (1891): a small close embroidery stitch sometimes done over a foundation thread and used to form outlines
over-charge \ 'o-vər-'chärj\ *vt* (14c) 1: to charge too much or too fully 2: to fill too full 3: EXAGGERATE, OVERDRAW ~ *vi*: to make an excessive charge — **over-charge** \ 'o-vər-'\ *n*
over-cloud \ 'o-vər-'klaud\ *vt* (1592): to over-spread with or as if with clouds
over-coat \ 'o-vər-'kōt\ *n* (1802) 1: a warm coat worn over indoor clothing 2: a protective coating (as of paint)
over-come \ 'o-vər-'kəm\ *vb* -came \ 'kām\; -come; -com-ing [ME, fr. OE *ofercuman*, fr. *ofer* over + *cuman* to come] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: to get the better of: SURMOUNT (~ difficulties) 2: OVERWHELM ~ *vi*: to gain the superiority: WIN *syn* see CONQUER — **over-com-er** *n*
over-com-mit \ 'o-vər-'kəm-ɪt\ *vt* (1951): to commit excessively; as a: to obligate (as oneself) beyond the ability for fulfillment b: to allocate (resources) in excess of the capacity for replenishment — **over-com-mit-ment** \ 'o-vər-'kəm-ɪt\ *n*
over-com-pen-sa-tion \ 'o-vər-'kəm-pən-'sā-shən, -'pen-'\ *n* (1912): excessive compensation; *specif*: excessive reaction to a feeling of inferiority, guilt, or inadequacy leading to an exaggerated attempt to overcome the feeling — **over-com-pen-sate** \ 'o-vər-'kəm-pən-'sāt\ *vb* — **over-com-pen-sa-to-ry** \ 'o-vər-'kəm-pən-'tɔ-'rē, -'tɔ-'rē\ *adj*
over-crowd \ 'o-vər-'kraud\ *vt* (1766): to cause to be too crowded ~ *vi*: to crowd together too much
over-cut \ 'o-vər-'kət\ *vt* (1906): to cut excessively; *specif*: to cut timber from (a forest) in excess of annual growth or an allotted annual amount
over-de-ter-mined \ 'o-vər-'dē-'tər-mənd\ *adj* (1915) 1: excessively determined 2: having more than one determining psychological factor
over-de-vel-op \ 'o-vər-'dē-'ləp\ *vt* (1869): to develop excessively; esp: to subject (exposed photographic material) to a developing solution for excessive time or at excessive temperature, agitation, or concentration — **over-de-vel-op-ment** \ 'o-vər-'dē-'ləp-ment\ *n*
over-do \ 'o-vər-'di\ *vb* -did \ 'dīd\; -done \ 'dōn\; -do-ing \ 'dū-ɪŋ\; -does \ 'dāz\ *vt* (bef. 12c) 1 a: to do in excess b: to use to excess c: EXAGGERATE 2: to cook too long 3: EXHAUST ~ *vi*: to go to extremes
over-dog \ 'o-vər-'dɔg\ *n* [over + underdog] (1938): one that is dominant or victorious
over-dom-i-nance \ 'o-vər-'dām-mə-nən(t)s, -'dām-nən(t)s\ *n* (1947): the condition wherein a heterozygote produces a phenotype more extreme or better adapted than that of the homozygote — **over-dom-i-nant** \ 'o-vər-'dām-ənt\ *adj*
over-dose \ 'o-vər-'dōs\ *n* (1700) 1: too great a dose (as of a therapeutic agent); also: a lethal or toxic amount (as of a drug) 2: an excessive quantity or amount (an ~ of sports) — **over-dos-age** \ 'o-vər-'dōs-ɪj\ *n*
over-dose \ 'o-vər-'dōs\ *vt* (1727): to give an overdose or too many doses to ~ *vi*: to take or experience an overdose — usu. used with *on*
over-draft \ 'o-vər-'draft\ *n* (1878) 1: an act of overdrawing at a bank: the state of being overdrawn; also: the sum overdrawn 2: LINE OF CREDIT
over-draw \ 'o-vər-'drɔ\ *vb* -drew \ 'dru\; -drawn \ 'drɔn\; -draw-ing \ 'drɔ-ɪŋ\ *vt* (1734) 1: to draw checks on (a bank account) for more than the balance (the account was overdrawn) 2: EXAGGERATE, OVERSTATE ~ *vi*: to make an overdraft
over-drawn *adj* (1866): having an overdrawn account
over-dress \ 'o-vər-'dres\ *vt* (1706): to dress or adorn to excess ~ *vi*: to dress oneself to excess
over-dress \ 'o-vər-'dres\ *n* (1812): a dress worn over another
over-drive \ 'o-vər-'drīv\ *n* (1926) 1: an automotive transmission gear that transmits to the drive shaft a speed greater than engine speed 2: a state of heightened activity (going into rhetorical ~)
over-dub \ 'o-vər-'dɒb\ *n* (ca. 1965) 1: the act or an instance of overdubbing 2: recorded sound that is overdubbed (vocal ~s)
over-dub \ 'o-vər-'dɒb\ *vt* (1967): to transfer (recorded sound) onto a recording that bears sound recorded earlier in order to produce a combined effect
over-due \ 'o-vər-'dū, -'dyū\ *adj* (1845) 1 a: unpaid when due b: delayed beyond an appointed time 2: too great: EXCESSIVE 3: more than ready
over-eat \ 'o-vər-'ē\ *vi* **over-ate** \ 'āt\; **over-eat-en** \ 'ē-'tən\; **over-eat-ing** (1599): to eat to excess — **over-eat-er** \ 'o-vər-'ē-'tər, -'o-vər-'\ *n*
over-ex-pose \ 'o-vər-'ek-'spōz\ *vt* (1869): to expose excessively; esp: to expose (as film) to excessive radiation (as light) — **over-ex-po-sure** \ 'o-vər-'ek-'spō-zhər\ *n*
over-ex-tend \ 'o-vər-'ek-'stend\ *vt* (1937): to extend or expand beyond a safe or reasonable point; esp: to commit (oneself) financially beyond what can be paid — **over-ex-ten-sion** \ 'o-vər-'ek-'stən(t)-shən\ *n*
over-fa-tigue \ 'o-vər-'fə-'tēg\ *n* (1727): excessive fatigue esp. when carried beyond the recuperative capacity of the individual — **over-fa-tigued** \ 'tēgd\ *adj*
over-feed \ 'o-vər-'fēd\ *vb* -fed \ 'fed\; -feed-ing \ 'fēd-ɪŋ\ *vt* (1608): to feed to excess ~ *vi*: to eat to excess



overcast stitch

over-fill \ 'o-vər-'fɪl\ *vt* (13c): to fill to overflowing ~ *vi*: to become full to overflowing
over-fish \ 'o-vər-'fɪʃ\ *vt* (1867): to fish to the detriment of (a fishing ground) or to the depletion of (a kind of organism)
over-flight \ 'o-vər-'flaɪt\ *n* (1950): a passage over an area in an airplane
over-flow \ 'o-vər-'flō\ *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: to cover with or as if with water: INUNDATE 2: to flow over the brim of 3: to cause to overflow ~ *vi* 1: to flow over bounds 2: to fill a space to capacity and spread beyond its limits (the crowd ~ed into the street)
over-flow \ 'o-vər-'flō\ *n* (1589) 1: a flowing over: INUNDEATION 2: something that flows over: SURPLUS 3: an outlet or receptacle for surplus liquid
over-fly \ 'o-vər-'flaɪ\ *vt* -flew \ 'flū\; -flown \ 'flōn\; -fly-ing (14c) : to fly over; esp: to pass over in an airplane or spacecraft
over-gar-ment \ 'o-vər-'gär-mənt\ *n* (15c): an outer garment
over-glaze \ 'o-vər-'glāz\ *adj* (1879): applied or suitable for applying on top of a fired glaze (~ enamel) — **overglaze** *n*
over-graze \ 'o-vər-'grāz\ *vt* (1919): to allow animals to graze (as a pasture) to the point of damaging vegetational cover
over-grow \ 'o-vər-'grō\ *vb* -grew \ 'grū\; -grown \ 'grōn\; -grow-ing \ 'grō-ɪŋ\ *vt* (14c) 1: to grow over so as to cover with herbage 2: to grow beyond or rise above: OUTGROW ~ *vi* 1: to grow excessively 2: to become grown over — **over-growth** \ 'o-vər-'grōth\ *n*
overgrown *adj* (1604): grown abnormally or excessively large (dismissed him as an ~ adolescent)
over-hand \ 'o-vər-'hænd\ *adj* (1656): made with the hand brought forward and down from above shoulder level — **overhand** *adv* — **over-hand-ed** \ 'o-vər-'hænd-əd\ *adv* or *adj*
overhand *vt* (1871): to sew with short vertical stitches
overhand *n* (ca. 1934): an overhand stroke (as in handball)
overhand knot *n* (1840): a small knot often used to prevent the end of a cord from fraying — see KNOT illustration
over-hang \ 'o-vər-'hæŋ, -'həŋ\ *vb* -hung \ 'həŋ\; -hang-ing \ 'hæŋ-ɪŋ\ *vt* (1592) 1: to project over 2: to impend over: THREATEN ~ *vi*: to project so as to be over something
over-hang \ 'o-vər-'hæŋ\ *n* (1864) 1: the part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects over the water above the waterline 2: something that overhangs; also: the extent of the overhanging 3: a projection of the roof or upper story of a building beyond the wall of the lower part 4: an excess supply of a commodity that cannot be readily converted, sold, or disposed of (dollar ~) (inventory ~)
over-haul \ 'o-vər-'hɔl\ *vt* (1705) 1 a: to examine thoroughly b (1) : REPAIR (2) : to renovate, revise, or renew thoroughly 2: to haul or drag over 3: OVERTAKE — **over-haul** \ 'o-vər-'hɔl\ *n*
over-head \ 'o-vər-'hed\ *adv* (15c): above one's head: ALOFT
over-head \ 'o-vər-'hed\ *adj* (1874) 1 a: operating, lying, or coming from above b: having the driving part above the part driven (valves operated by an ~ camshaft) 2: of or relating to overhead (~ costs)
over-head \ 'o-vər-'hed\ *n* (1914) 1: business expenses (as rent, insurance, or heating) not chargeable to a particular part of the work or product 2: CEILING; esp: the ceiling of a ship's compartment 3: a stroke in a racket game made above head height: SMASH
overhead projector *n* (1951): a projector for projecting onto a vertical screen magnified images of graphic material on a horizontal transparency illuminated from below — called also *overhead*
over-hear \ 'o-vər-'hɪr\ *vb* -heard \ 'hɜrd\; -hear-ing \ 'hɪr-ɪŋ\ *vt* (1549): to hear without the speaker's knowledge or intention ~ *vi*: to overhear something
over-heat \ 'o-vər-'hēt\ *vt* (14c) 1: to heat to excess 2: to stimulate or agitate unduly ~ *vi*: to become heated beyond a safe or desirable point
over-heat-ed \ 'o-vər-'hēt-əd\ *adj* (1953): PERFERVID
over-is-sue \ 'o-vər-'i-'(s)hū\ *n* (1803): an issue exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority — **over-is-su-ance** \ 'i-'shə-wən(t)s\ *n* — **overissue** *vt*
over-joyed \ 'jɔɪd\ *adj* (1594): feeling great joy
over-kill \ 'o-vər-'kɪl\ *vt* (1957): to obliterate (a target) with more nuclear force than required
over-kill \ 'o-vər-'kɪl\ *n* (1958) 1: a destructive capacity greatly exceeding that required for a given target 2: an excess of something (as a quantity or an action) beyond what is required or suitable for a particular purpose (a propaganda ~) (an ~ in weaponry) 3: killing in excess of what is intended or required
over-land \ 'o-vər-'lənd\ *adv* (12c): by, on, or across land
overland *adj* (1800): going or accomplished over the land instead of by sea (~ emigrants) (an ~ route)
over-lap \ 'o-vər-'ləp\ *vt* (1726) 1: to extend over or past and cover a part of 2: to have something in common with ~ *vi* 1: to occupy the same area in part: lap over 2: to have something in common — **over-lap** \ 'o-vər-'ləp\ *n*
over-lay \ 'o-vər-'lə\ *vt* -laid \ 'ləd\; -lay-ing (14c) 1 a: to lay or spread over or across: SUPERIMPOSE b: to prepare an overlay for 2: OVERLIE
over-lay \ 'o-vər-'lə\ *n* (1794): a covering either permanent or temporary: as a: an ornamental veneer b: a decorative and contrasting design or article placed on top of a plain one c: a transparent sheet containing graphic matter to be superimposed on another sheet
over-leaf \ 'o-vər-'lēf, -'lēf\ *adv* (1843): on the other side of a leaf (as of a book)
over-leap \ 'o-vər-'lēp\ *vt* -leaped or -leapt \ 'lēpt\ also -lept; -leap-ing \ 'lēp-ɪŋ\ (bef. 12c) 1: to leap over or across 2: to defeat (oneself) by going too far
over-learn \ 'o-vər-'lɜrn\ *vt* (1874): to continue to study or practice after attaining proficiency
over-lie \ 'o-vər-'lə\ *vt* -lay \ 'lə\; -lain \ 'lān\; -ly-ing \ 'li-ɪŋ\ (13c) 1: to lie over or upon 2: to cause the death of by lying upon
over-look \ 'o-vər-'lʊk\ *vt* (14c) 1: to look over: INSPECT 2 a: to look

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar
\aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \ə\ go \ɪ\ hit \ɪ\ ice \ɪ\ job
\ŋ\ sing \dɔ\ go \dɔ\ law \dɔɪ\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \ə, ʒ, ʒ, œ, œ, ue, ū\ see Guide to Pronunciation



recamier

re-ca-mier \rē-kām-'yā\ *n* [fr. its appearance in a portrait of Mme. Recamier by Jacques-Louis David] (1924) : a sometimes backless couch with a high curved headrest and low footrest

re-can-a-li-za-tion \(\,rē-ka-n'ā-lī-'zā-shən\ *n* (1953) : the process of restoring flow to or reuniting an interrupted channel of a bodily tube (as a blood vessel or vas deferens) — **re-can-a-lize** \-kə-'nā-līz, -'ka-n'ā-līz\ *vt*

re-cant \ri-'kant\ *vb* [L *recantare*, fr. *re-* + *cantare* to sing — more at **CHANT**] *vt* (1535) 1 : to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly : **RENOUCE** 2 : **REVOKE** ~ *vi* : to make an open confession of error **syn** see **ABJURE**

re-can-ta-tion \rē-kan-'tā-shən\ *n*

re-cap \rē-'kap\ *n* [by shortening] (ca. 1926) : **RECAPITULATION**

re-cap \rē-'kap, ri-'\ *vb* **re-capped**; **re-cap-ping** (1945) : **RECAPITULATE**

re-cap \rē-'kap\ *n* [*recap*] (1940) : **RETREAD** 1

re-cap \(\,rē-'kap\ *vt* **re-capped**; **re-cap-ping** [re- + 'cap] (1941) : **RETREAD** — **re-cap-pa-ble** \-'ka-pə-bəl\ *adj*

re-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion \(\,rē-ka-pə-tī-'zā-shən, -kap-tī-'\ *n* (1920) : a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-cap-i-tal-ize \(\,rē-'ka-pə-tī-'līz, -kap-tī-'\ *vt* (1904) : to change the capital structure of

re-ca-pit-u-late \rē-kə-'pī-chə-'lāt\ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [LL *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L *re-* + *capitulum* division of a book — more at **CHAPTER**] *vt* (1570) : to repeat the principal points or stages of : **SUMMARIZE** ~ *vi* : **SUM UP**

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion \-pī-chə-'lā-shən\ *n* (14c) 1 : a concise summary

2 : the hypothetical occurrence in an individual organism's development of successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended so that the ontogeny of the individual is a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group 3 : the third section of a sonata form

re-cap-ture \(\,rē-'kap-chər\ *n* (1752) 1 a : the act of retaking b : an instance of being retaken 2 : the retaking of a prize or goods under international law 3 : a government seizure under law of earnings or profits beyond a fixed amount

recapture *vt* (1799) 1 a : to capture again b : to experience again (beyond the effort of the imagination could she the ecstasy — Ellen Glasgow) 2 : to take (as a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed amount) by law or through negotiations under law

re-cast \(\,rē-'kast\ *vt* **-cast**; **-cast-ing** (1603) : to cast again (~ a gun) (~ a play); also : **REMODEL**, **REFASHION** (~s his political image to fit the times) — **re-cast** \rē-'kast, (\,rē-'\ *n*

re-cede \rē-'kē\ *n*, often attrib [by shortening & alter.] (1941) : **RECONNAISSANCE**

re-cede \ri-'sēd\ *vi* **re-ced-ed**; **re-ced-ing** [ME, fr. L *recedere* to go back, fr. *re-* + *cedere* to go] (15c) 1 a : to move back or away : **WITHDRAW** b : to slant backward 2 : to grow less or smaller : **DIMINISH**, **DECREASE**

syn **RECEDE**, **RETREAT**, **RETRACT**, **BACK** mean to move backward. **RECEDE** implies a gradual withdrawing from a forward or high fixed point in time or space (the flood waters gradually *receded*). **RETREAT** implies withdrawal from a point or position reached (*retreating* soldiers). **RETRACT** implies drawing back from an extended position (a cat *retracting* its claws). **BACK** is used with *up*, *down*, *out*, or *off* to refer to any retrograde motion (*backed off* on the throttle).

re-cede \(\,rē-'sēd\ *vt* [re- + *cede*] (1771) : to cede back to a former possessor

re-ceive \ri-'sēt\ *n* [ME *receite*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta*, prob. fr. L, neut. pl. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] (14c) 1 : **RECIPE** 2 a : **RECEPTACLE** b : *archaic* : a revenue office 3 : the act or process of receiving 4 : something received — usu. used in pl. 5 : a writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

re-ceive *vt* (1787) 1 : to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of 2 : to mark as paid

re-ceive-able \ri-'sēvə-bəl\ *adj* (14c) 1 : capable of being received 2 : subject to call for payment (notes ~)

re-ceive-ables \-bəl\ *n* pl (1863) : amounts of money receivable

re-ceive \ri-'sēv\ *vb* **re-ceived**; **re-ceiving** [ME, fr. ONF *receivre*, fr. L *recipere*, fr. *re-* + *capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**] *vt* (14c) 1 : to come into possession of : **ACQUIRE** (~ a gift) 2 a : to act as a receptacle or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) b : to assimilate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3 a : to permit to enter : **ADMIT** b : **WELCOME**, **GREET** c : to react to in a specified manner 4 : to accept as authoritative, true, or accurate : **BELIEVE** 5 a : to support the weight or pressure of : **BEAR** b : to take (a mark or impression) from the weight of something (some clay ~s clear impressions) c : **ACQUIRE**, **EXPERIENCE** (received his early schooling at home) d : to suffer the hurt or injury of (received a broken nose) ~ *vi* 1 : to be a recipient 2 : to be at home to visitors (~s on Tuesdays) 3 : to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals 4 : to prepare to take possession of the ball from a kick in football

received *adj* (15c) : generally accepted : **COMMON** (a healthy skepticism about ~ explanations — B. K. Lewalski)

Received Pronunciation *n* (1869) : the pronunciation of Received Standard

Received Standard *n* (1913) : a traditionally prestigious form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated British people elsewhere

re-ceive-r \ri-'sēvər\ *n* (14c) : one that receives : as a : **TREASURER** b (1) : a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation (2) : a person appointed to settle the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization c : one that receives stolen goods : **FENCE** d : a device for converting signals (as electromagnetic waves) into audio or visual form : as (1) : a device in a telephone for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound (2) : a radio receiver with a tuner and amplifier on one chassis e (1) : **CATCHER** (2) : a member of the offensive team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

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